

MY SOUL.

O wherefore, at this hour of light and love,
When not a cloud betimes the moonlight sky,
When night but beauty smites around above,
Should come this longing, anxious wish to die?
Hope, peace and joy are beaming o'er my head,
Why focus my spirit from their transient ray?
Whence comes the cry in tone so deep and sad,
"O, had I wings that I might fly away!"
The clinging tendrils of my soul unloose
In strength and greenness from all earthly love,
And thinking back from every lower grasp,
They reach to joys that perish not, above.
Aye, now I strange inmate of my breast, I know
The solemn voice of thy nativity,
Then fearful heritage of bliss or woe,
I am a vessel to thy immortality.
What thought can grasp that shoreless, waveless sea?
What eye can gather it in one strong gaze?
Midst fading stars thou lovest unwearying
Shall walk with God through his unending days.
Then try, still try thy clipp'd and chained wings!
They will not always sweep the dust, as now,
Cheer, soul of mine, thou yet shalt soar and sing,
And unto God with angels shalt thou bow.
Yet give me back my armor; for on life
Hanging as awful weight of destiny,
Time is the battle ground, the field of strife,
And heaven the glorious prize of victory.
January, 1852. M.

Have a Place for Private Prayer.

We do not need to enter the closet to find the Lord. He is ever near us. But we enter in order to escape from distractions, and in order to gain those associations, and it may be to surround ourselves with those momentous which we formerly found helped to our prayers. One who has great powers of abstraction may take refuge from surrounding battle in the depths of his own spirit, and passing along the crowded streets in the perpetual hermitage of his own self seclusion, undisturbed and undistracted by all that is whirling round him. But few have this talent of inward sequestration—this power to make a closet of themselves; and in order to find for their thoughts a peaceful sanctuary they must find for their person a tranquil asylum. It little matters where or what it is. Isaac went out into the field, and Jacob plied his night long, prayer beside the running brook. Abraham planted a grove, and in the cool shadows of his oaks at Beersheba, he called upon the name of the Lord. Abraham's servant knelt down beside his camel; and it would appear, from some of his psalms, that a cave, a mountain fastness, or a cavern in the rock, was David's frequent resort.—Peter had chosen for his place of prayer, the quiet and airy roof of his seaside lodging, where the messenger of Cornelius found him. It would seem that the open air—the noiseless amplitude of the "solitary place"—the hill-side, when the stars above, and the shadowy world below—the fragrant stillness of the garden when evening had dismissed the laborers where the Man of Sorrows loved to pray.

It was in the old church of Ayr that John Welsh was wont, all alone, to wrestle with the angel of the covenant; and we have stood in the wild rock cleft where Pedro found frequent refuge from his persecutors, and whence he caused his cry to ascend "unto the Lord most high." It does not need four walls and a bolted door to make a place of prayer. Retirement, and silence, and a sequestered spirit will create it anywhere. By the shore of the sounding sea—in the depths of the forest—in the remotest of the green and sunny upland, or the balmy peacefulness of the garden bower—nay, amidst the dust of the dingy waterroom, or the columns of the owl-haunted barn—in the jolting corner of the crowded stage, or the unnoticed nook of the traveller's room, you have only to shut your eyes, and seclude your spirit, and you have created a closet there. It is a closet wherever the soul finds itself alone with God.

The American Bible Society.

The American Bible Society, during the thirty-five years of its existence, has printed and put into circulation, within the United States alone, but little short of six millions of Bibles. These it has scattered everywhere, and among all classes of our fellow-citizens, at the North, at the South, at the East, and at the West.

A liberal friend in this city, who contributed the sum requisite to stereotype the first two volumes of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation in Germany, has recently defrayed the expense of stereotyping the other two volumes, and they will soon be issued from the Trest Press.

The Colonization Society of New Jersey propose to purchase a tract of land in Liberia, comprising 160,000 acres, and call it "New Jersey." It is thought the sum necessary to effect the purchase (only \$750) can be raised without difficulty.

To reject and repel all foreigners, is so much a national principle in Japan, that on the landing of the captain of a vessel which lately put in to Nippon, the ships were all closed, and sixty men were appointed to guard him.

Winter set in, in some parts of Europe, earlier than usual this year. Snow has already fallen in various parts of France, and the Alps and Pyrenees assumed the appearance of winter early in October.

The estimated amount of subscriptions to newspapers in the United States is \$1,000,000,000.

A Temperance Town.

Not long since, the seat of justice for Delaware county, of this State, was removed from the old borough of Chester to a more central position. Prior to this, there was, of course, as there is in all cases of change, a warm struggle between the removalists and the anti-removalists. On the success of the former, it was determined to erect a new set of county buildings, and so a farm was purchased by commissioners as the site for these and a new town. A correspondent, who writes from "Cypress Point," thus describes what follows:

Well, these commissioners laid out this farm in town lots; had a public sale and sold a sufficient number of lots to pay for the original purchase. Next, the men who purchased lots concluded that they must have a borough charter for their new town. But this was not all; when they met in public meeting to petition for the charter, they were met by a large number of the town (as they were called), there happened to be some good temperance men there, (notwithstanding the meeting was held at a licensed tavern) who had sufficient influence to get a section inserted that forbade the sale of any intoxicating beverage within the limits, which were a mile square. Well, this bold stroke of the temperance men raised quite an excitement throughout the county, and some went so far as to assert that the prohibition of liquor would prove a ruin to the town, as no one would attempt to put up public houses for the accommodation of the court and strangers coming to and passing through the town; and, consequently, enterprise would cease.

The temperance men succeeded in their endeavor. Nearly two years have elapsed. The town has increased rapidly. The public buildings are completed, and court has been held there during two quarterly sessions. But that is not all. In one of the most prominent parts of the town stands a monument of the noble exertions of the temperance reformers—a temperance public house, built by temperance men, at the cost of about ten thousand dollars—and kept by a temperance man, and I think a good one. I was in the bar room of this house, known as the "Charter House," a few evenings since, and was delighted to see that he had quite a good assortment of reading matter in the way of books and newspapers, that lay on a table in the central part of the room. Among other things, I noticed a temperance paper, "The Olive Branch."

Another Fatal Alarm.—On Monday night about 9 o'clock an alarm of fire was struck for the Sixth District. Upon repairing to the building, No. 140 Centre Street, it was found that a false alarm had been given by an old woman who resided at that place.

The building is five stories high, and was occupied by the Commissioners of Emigration for the purpose of a lodging house for the emigrants under their charge. It is said that over five hundred persons were in the building at the time.

Upon the alarm of fire being given, the inmates made a rush for the doors, and of course there was a jam on the stairway, which was followed by a catastrophe similar to that which happened at the School-House in Greenwich Avenue. The railing of the stairs yielding to the weight on them, gave way, and a large mass of human beings were thrown in a heap together. The crowd above still pressed down upon the mass below, crushing and smothering those who had first fallen.

The Police of the Sixth District, headed by Capt. Garritt, who were promptly on the spot, made almost superhuman efforts to extricate the wretched beings who were wedged between the walls, but before the passage could be cleared, six persons were smothered. Several others, it is feared, cannot survive their injuries. M. Y. Organ.

Emigrants.

More than twenty-five hundred emigrants arrived at New York last week, and applied for relief to the commissioners of emigration. On Wednesday night, when it was so bitterly cold, the number who applied for lodgings was so great, that it is said the commissioners could not find lodging houses sufficient for them, and were obliged to obtain the temporary use of a church.

Liberty of a Baptist Association.—The Long Neck Baptist Association, S. Carolina besides liberal contributions to missions, contributed twenty thousand dollars in one year, for the endowment of Furman Institute. Worthy Example.

During the month of November the shipments of gold from New-York and Boston to Europe amounted to five millions and a-half—one million less than the receipts from California during the same period.

They have a bar-room in California one hundred and fifty feet long, in which forty barkeepers are employed, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, in retailing liquors, at twenty-five cents a glass.

The Trinidadian, of the 22d ult., announces the return to Trinidad of Mr. Pollard, the gentleman who had visited the United States without success, to induce free persons of color to emigrate to that island.

Equal parts of common salt and alum, pulverized, and powdered in wetted cotton and placed in the hollow tooth are said to be an infallible cure for tooth-ache.

Monongalia Mirror.

Press where we can, and censure where we must.

MORGANTOWN, Va.
Saturday, January 31, 1852.

EASTERN AGENCY.

Mr. C. PIERCE, No. 10, South Third St., Baltimore, Md., is our Agent for that City.

Mr. W. CARR, Third Street, opposite the Exchange, Philadelphia, is also our Agent for that City.

WALTON THOMPSON, at the Newspaper Agency, S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, is our Agent for Baltimore.

OTHER AGENTS.

B. M. AUVILL, Nestorville, Barbours co., Va.
J. CALDWELL, P. M. Kingwood, Preston county, Va.

We have been looking over the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of Virginia, to find something interesting to our readers, but without success. Congress has been discussing the propriety of keeping quiet about the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of Virginia, to find something interesting to our readers, but without success. Congress has been discussing the propriety of keeping quiet about the proceedings of Congress, and of the Legislature of Virginia, to find something interesting to our readers, but without success.

In our State Legislature, the principal items of business, thus far, has been the counting of votes for Governor, Lt. Governor, Auditor General, &c.—the inauguration of Governor—the election of U. S. Senator—the appointment of committees, and the offering of resolutions of enquiry. We shall keep our readers duly apprized of the doings of those who have undertaken to represent them.

Winter Yielding.

We have now had a full week of moderate weather, with an intermixture of sunshine and showers, and yet the ice in the Monongalia, at this place, was holding on tenaciously at noon on Friday, and had apparently made no arrangements for leaving. The water is up to a good boating stage, and only requires the removal of the icy embargo to make brisk times again at the wharf.

N. B.—The ice gave way, about 2, p. m. yesterday, to the pressure from above, and is now being hurried away under the combined influence of a hot sun and strong current. The steamboat whistle will soon reanimate us all.

A Mistake—most decidedly!

The Medical Firm at Pittsburgh, who wish us to advertise the public that they cure "private diseases," and "having had some good patients in your (our) section of country," seem to want "more of the same sort," are respectfully informed that they are "barking up the wrong sapling." Our paper never was, and under our control never will be, lent to such vile uses. Their "good patients" will of course, without our aid, seek for cures in the same quarter where they go for maladies! Enough said!

Death at the Tunnel.

We are informed that an Irishman was killed, and two or three wounded, at the Big Tunnel last week. A party at work in each end of the Tunnel, and approaching very near to each other, had a wager depending, to be given to the party that should get thro' first. A signal was to be given whenever a blast was ready, so that precautions could be taken against danger; but the signal in this case was not given, or not heeded, and the blast blew out the opposite side from where it was inserted, thus letting day-light through, and producing the disaster above stated.

Wheeling Bridge Case decided.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch of the 27th instant says—"A Private despatches from Washington city convey the gratifying intelligence that the Wheeling Bridge case has been decided by the Supreme Court, adversely to the Bridge Company. The Journal has the further information that Judge McLean is charged with the delivery of the opinion of the Court, which was probably delivered yesterday. Upon the main fact, that the Court have agreed upon their decision, there is a perfect certainty."

The Central Standard.

Is the title of a weekly paper, just commenced at Pruntytown, Taylor co., Va. by Mr. D. S. MORRIS, late of Fairmont. It is to be "neutral in politics and religion,"—is of respectable size and appearance, and, if properly sustained, will be of great benefit to the rising community in which it is located. We cordially wish Mr. Morris success in this undertaking.

PROGRESS OF KOSUTH.—They have had a fine time at Pittsburgh, during the past week, in lionizing the great Hungarian and his suite. He has been waited upon by the clergy, the ladies, the working-men, &c., and the amount of "material aid," as well as of speechifying, will no doubt be considerable.

Temperance Convention.

The following resolutions were adopted by Monongalia Division, No. 84, S. of T. of Va., on the evening of the 29th inst., and are published agreeably to a vote of said Division:

1. Resolved, That it be recommended to the different Divisions in the counties of Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Pleasants, Wood, Wirt, Doddridge, Ritchie, Lewis, Upshur, Randolph, Harbour, Harrison, Taylor, Marion, Preston, and Monongalia, to send delegates to a Convention to be held in Fairmont, Marion county, on Wednesday the 12th day of May, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety and the best means of employing a competent lecturer to labor in said counties, in promotion of the temperance cause; as also to consider of any other means of advancing the said cause.

2. That we cordially and earnestly invite the various Washingtonian Societies, and all other teetotalist organizations within said counties, to send delegates to said convention.

3. That a committee, to consist of ten persons, be appointed to correspond with the various Divisions and other friends of Temperance in the counties aforesaid, soliciting their hearty co-operation in this enterprise; and that said committee be instructed to spare no pains to secure a large delegation to said convention.

4. That the Washingtonian Society in Morgantown be requested to appoint a similar committee to co-operate with this committee in securing such a delegation.

New Rail Road Project.

A meeting was lately held at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, Pa. the object of which was to provide means for constructing a Railroad, from the Pa. Central Railroad near the foot of Chestnut Ridge, to pass through Mount Pleasant and Connelville, to Uniontown. We are pleased with this movement. The country through which this road would pass is fertile and wealthy. The means for making the road can and ought to be raised without difficulty. And besides, this would form an important link in the chain which must one day connect the Central Pa. with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The proposed line to Uniontown, extended in a southern direction to Morgantown, and thence to Fairmont, would open up facilities of intercourse, not only for an extensive farming community, but for numerous Furnaces, Forges, Merchant Mills, and other industrial establishments, which, if put in direct communication with our principal markets, might at least be kept in motion, but isolated as they are, cannot but languish and rust in obscurity.

Who would not assist in the construction of a Railroad that would open up a connection with the East and South at the one end, and with Pittsburgh and the Lakes at the other? We hope they will keep the ball rolling.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Not having time to examine the February Magazines, with the attention due to their merits, we avail ourselves of a notice from the pen of T. S. ANTHONY, of the Home Gazette, from whose verdict, in literary matters, few will be disposed to appal:

The February Magazines. Our Philadelphia Magazines have never shown a higher degree of vitality than at present. We have now before us Godey's Graham's and Sargent's numbers for February, and each publisher seems to have tried his best.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK still maintains its own peculiar character as a "lady's magazine," and abounds not only in chaste, dignified, and instructive reading for the parlor and fireside circle, but contains a large variety of matter particularly interesting to the gentler sex, such as patterns for embroidery, and various kinds of netting and needle-work, drawings of cottage furniture, music, correct reports and prints of the fashions, household receipts, &c., &c. The embellishments in the February number are very fine. "The Intercepted Letter" is a gem of art. A new cover is also given. That for January has been pronounced, everywhere, as unsurpassed; but this for February is, to our taste, even more beautiful. Fine steel plates, and a different one each month, at that, is something novel in the way of covers for magazines. In this Mr. Godey is leading all his contemporaries. The "Lady's Book" will long continue to hold its place in public favor.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—Our literary monthly appeals to another class of readers. It assumes a more masculine tone than the Lady's Book, and caters mainly for a different taste. Its articles are, generally, of a higher order of literary pretension, and its criticisms upon books, art, &c., more rigidly discriminating. The reputation of this magazine is firmly established. For years, Mr. Graham has paid the highest range of prices to American authors, and in so doing, has secured for his work, in which he takes great pride, the very best talent in the country. With the increased number of this year, Mr. Graham increased the size of his magazine to 112 pages yet, with this vast amount of reading matter, he gives two of the finest steel engravings in each number, besides a variety of minor embellishments. We have seen nothing more charming in its way, for a magazine plate, than "Sweet Sixteen," in the February number. Among the original articles we notice contributions from the pens of Herbert, John S. Dwight, Mrs. Kinney, G. P. R. James, Mary Howitt, W. C. Hooper, and other writers long favorites with the public.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE endeavors to blend both of the distinctive features that mark the two works above noticed. It is conducted with much ability, and pays largely for original literary matter. The February number contains a view of the Capitol at Washington, with the projected extension, copied from the drawings of Mr. Walter the architect. The view is finely engraved on steel and makes a very elegant embellishment.

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine for February has two handsome steel engravings, besides a fashion plate, &c. 28 original articles make up the variety of reading matter, and from the way the Magazine keeps circulating among the young people, we should presume they are very interesting.

Arvine's Cyclopaedia of Anecdotes of Literature and the Fine Arts—No. 4, is issued from the press. The interest of this work is not in the least diminished, but rather enhanced, as it progresses towards completion.

The Plough, Loom and Anvil. For January, 1852, is peculiarly rich in matter of practical value. It is embellished with a beautiful likeness of Henry C. Carey, Esq., who, in imitation of the noble example of his father (the late Matthew Carey) has written much in advocacy of American interests. An article on "Scientific Agriculture and Religious Prosperity," by Rev. William Clift, of Stonington, Connecticut, has struck us as admirably suggestive; and others on "Virginia and her interests," "on Skinning Woodlands," "on raising Poultry," &c., render this single number of the work worth the price of a year's subscription. We have marked copious extracts from this work for our columns.

The Child's Paper. One of the handsomest specimens of newspaper making that has ever come under our notice is "The Child's Paper," published monthly by the American Tract Society, at the following rates:

Payable in advance, in packages of not less than ten copies. Ten copies monthly for a year to one address, \$1; Sixty copies, \$5; One hundred copies, \$8. All over 100 at the rate of \$5 a hundred. No subscription received for less than ten copies for one year. Each volume begins with January.

It is not only beautiful, but promises to be eminently useful. To the juvenile mind it will possess all the interest, without any of the baneful influences of "Mother Goose's Fairy Tales," and other abominable issues from the press of a darker age.

"The Child's Paper" may readily be circulated in every post town, if any person will take the trouble to get up a club, and forward the requisite order to the "Child's Paper," New-York.

It is with great pleasure that we inform our readers that we learn from undoubted authority, that the report which was circulated here some time since, to the effect that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company favored the construction of a road from Pike's Fork to the mouth of Fishing creek, is incorrect. The sympathies of that Company are with the North-Western Virginia Railroad from Three Fork to Parkersburg, the route of which will soon be decided.—Cooper's Clarksburg Register.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—We learn that a serious affray recently occurred in Phillipsburg county. While two men were engaged in a scuffle, one of them named Joshua Felton, was severely kicked by a man named Kettle, by which several of his ribs were broken, causing his death in a few days after. Kettle was arrested and liberated on bail, but escaped and has not yet been re-taken.—Id.

The National Intelligencer says that the conclusion of Governor Bigler's Inaugural Address challenges its admiration for the conservatism and patriotism that it displays.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER was, on the 11th inst. re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, by the Legislature of Virginia.

The Democratic State Convention of Texas has nominated Gen. Samuel Houston for the Presidency.

Liberal Benefactors.—The church of the Puritans (Rev. Dr. Cheever) responded to the recent appeal of the American Tract Society, by the generous contribution of \$1876.

A MODEL PEOPLE.—The Cleveland True Democrat announces the gratifying fact, that sufficient funds have been provided for the poor during the winter.

Gen. William O. Butler has been recommended as a candidate for the Presidency by the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky.

The Christian Secretary says:—More than thirty conversions have recently occurred at Wilmington, Vermont.

The Baptist State Convention of Mississippi have resolved to raise \$100,000 for establishing a College in that State.

Mr. Editor:—I read, with pleasure, in your last number, a communication signed "T," on the subject of building an addition to the Female Academy. In regard to "T" in all he says, but the plan he proposes to raise the funds; that I think impracticable. There is, in my humble opinion, but one way it will be raised. I will not say there is but one way it could be raised. Our people are abundant; able to put up the building by private subscription; but will they? I think not. Then how is it to be done? If done at all in our day, it must be done out of the funds of the Monongalia Academy, known as the Male Academy. The question, Mr. Editor, is often asked, why the Trustees of the Male Academy have not contributed a larger sum in aid of the Female Academy? I will not enter into a history of how the funds were raised for educational purposes in this place. The subject I apprehend is familiar to us all. I can say, and with pleasure, that so far as my knowledge goes, the Trustees of the Male Academy have managed the funds committed by the people of this town to their care, as Trustees, with economy, until it has grown to a handsome sum, for which they are entitled to our thanks;—but we need a new addition to the Female Academy. The old one will soon be with the things that have been, and unless something is done by way of putting up a new building, in two years from now we shall have no house to educate our daughters in.

Examine the house, and see for yourself, all you that have daughters to educate. I am told it is now propped up inside to keep it from falling down. The state of the old building is so well known that it is useless to say any more about it. We must have a new building or else have no house at all, and what then? Why we must raise up our daughters at home, as well as we can, or send them away at a heavy expense.

If the Trustees of the Male Academy have any doubts in their minds as to what the community wish them to do on this subject, let them enquire. My word for it, they will find, but with few exceptions, but one opinion, and that is put up the new addition out of the funds in their hands. I believe, Mr. Editor, that the Trustees of the Male Academy have from the commencement to the present, done what they thought was for the best; and I hope when they review the past and look at the future, they will at once—there is no time to lose—place in the hands of the Trustees of the Female Academy such a sum as will enable them to put up a suitable building that will accommodate their children and our children. It rests with you, gentlemen, Trustees of the Male Academy, whether we have the proposed addition to the Female Academy built or not.

FOR THE MIRROR.

Mr. Siegfried.—I would suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of giving notice through the Mirror, calling a meeting of the people at large, (without regard to party or sex), to assemble at the court-house in Morgantown, on some court-day, to take into consideration whether a committee ought not to be appointed, with power to invite Louis Kossuth, late Governor of Hungary, to come to Morgantown, and partake of a jubilee; and seeing in the newspapers that Ole Bull has returned to the United States, it might be well to invite him to come and fiddle for us on the occasion, and let Jenny Lind be invited to sing, and Madame Celeste, or some other celebrated French lady be invited to dance for his amusement and ours, during his stay; and that the Court of this county make provision for the payment of the expenses. Why should not Old Monongalia hold up her head and speak loud enough to be heard by the absolute monarchs of Europe, as well as New York and other places? PUBLIUS.

From our Washington Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1852.

DEAR SIR—Your explanatory remarks relative to the subject touched upon in my letter of the 6th, are satisfactory, and I proceed to take advantage of your suggestions in writing, not only a day sooner, but two or three days; as Uncle Sam's mails, instead of being at a "quicker gait" are considerably retarded from causes unavoidable. Among the great questions that will agitate the public mind in this country, for some time to come, is the subject of intervention and non-intervention. It appears to have been a question never before brought before the American people, and I fear there is some danger in running into extremes; and more especially on the wrong side, as I conceive; the opinions advanced by Cass, Douglas, and others are such, in my humble opinion, as to mislead the masses of this country. The spirit of dictation manifested by Governor Kossuth, on this subject, is to be regretted, and as the subject is one of the greatest importance to us, as a nation, I think we should ponder well before we are carried off the old beaten track by the appeals made to our feelings by an interested foreigner; but, as I believe, a well meaning and pure patriot. To look at this question casually, it appears to have two sides to it, and doubtless has, but I think as safe and as sure a foundation as we can find to stand upon, with regard to this thing is to "leave well enough alone." We sympathize deeply with the noble Hungarian, and wish them God speed in their glorious undertakings. But as a government we are bound to observe certain principles and laws, intimately connected with our honor and standing as a nation. It is rumored, and said to be from a reliable source, that President Fillmore has consented to let his name go before the National Convention for re-nomination for the Presidency. This I think is hardly true. But be it as it may, a good and competent man may give such a countenance to a step, as is very questionable in my mind. President Fillmore has consented to let his name go before the National Convention for re-nomination for the Presidency. This I think is hardly true. But be it as it may, a good and competent man may give such a countenance to a step, as is very questionable in my mind. President Fillmore has consented to let his name go before the National Convention for re-nomination for the Presidency. This I think is hardly true. But be it as it may, a good and competent man may give such a countenance to a step, as is very questionable in my mind.

Communit.

In viewing a small part of the creation, I am ready to adopt the words of the poet and say, "the hand that is divine." Yes, who but being could have rolled this globe on which so many millions of beings now live, into a ball, and upon nothing? Who but a div could have made bounds for oceans, and said to the trouble the sea, "thine shalt thou be?" Who but a divine being could have piled up the many towers, spires, whose peaks are nearer heaven, than the clouds, and which is a sight wonderful and sublime? Who but a being could have spread the clouds the heavens, which pour out their rains on the earth as they move majestically along? Who but a divine being could tell the zig-zag lightning across the firmament, and hold the mighty thunders in his hands? Who but a divine being could this globe in ruins, turn it round, and

stand upon, with regard to this thing is to "leave well enough alone." We sympathize deeply with the noble Hungarian, and wish them God speed in their glorious undertakings. But as a government we are bound to observe certain principles and laws, intimately connected with our honor and standing as a nation. It is rumored, and said to be from a reliable source, that President Fillmore has consented to let his name go before the National Convention for re-nomination for the Presidency. This I think is hardly true. But be it as it may, a good and competent man may give such a countenance to a step, as is very questionable in my mind. President Fillmore has consented to let his name go before the National Convention for re-nomination for the Presidency. This I think is hardly true. But be it as it may, a good and competent man may give such a countenance to a step, as is very questionable in my mind.